



professional development





Facilitating professional development of lecturers

#### I. The Acceleration Plan

- UNL, VH, SURF
- 4 year program
- 39 universities, 100+ members

#### **Ambitions**

- 1. Improving connection with labour market
- 2. Making education more flexible
- 3. Smarter en better learning with technology

#### 7 zones















# 3 working groups









#### **Acceleration plan**

Educational innovation with ICT



Facilitating professional development of lecture

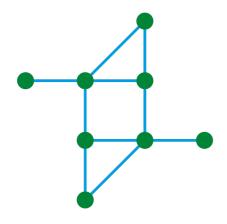
## Goal

Enable all instructors to make effective use of ICT in delivering instruction to their students. Accelerating educational innovation can improve educational quality

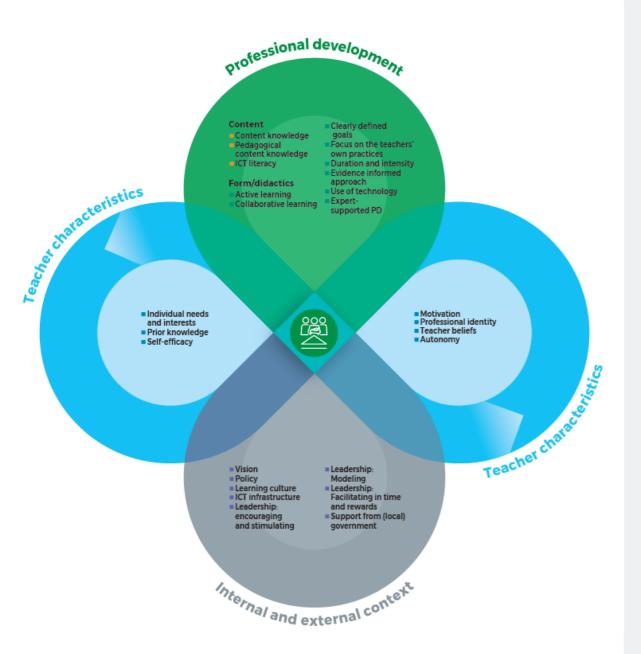




Facilitating professional development of lecturers



How can you facilitate and stimulate the professional development of lecturers regarding educational innovation with IT in your organization?



# Building blocks for professional development

## toolkit

- Lit. review for building blocks
  - Interviews with experts
  - 29 building blocks in 3 domains:
    - 1. Teacher characteristics
    - 2. Professional development
    - 3. Internal and external context
- Cards
- Murals
- Manual Educational Design Research









# Table 1 toolkit

#### Dorien Hopster-den Otter





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### METHOD L

- Work with your students to clarify their expectations in terms of the teaching; design and share the objectives and success criteria with your students, and fine-tune these as needed. Discuss specific examples of work
- Elicit and gather student responses: Collect formal and informal information about the learning process of the students relating to the learning objectives. Focus on identifying specific knowledge and skills.
- Analyse and interpret student responses. Take the time for this and take a deep dive, where possible in dialogue with the students. Activate the students by getting them to compare and interpret their own work.

#### SERVING SUGGESTIONS

Do you want to elicit and interpret responses in an appropriate way? These digital tools' will help you!

- Students test their knowledge and understanding by taking part in quizzes that the lecturers or students have prepared.
   Tools Socrative, Mentimeter, Quizziz, Kahoot, Microsoft/Coogle Forms, Testvision (can be used
- Students give peer feedback on each other's work.
  Tools: Growflow, Peergrade, Peerwise, Feedbackfruits
- Students share their own creations by producing vlogs, blogs, animations or posters.
   Tools: Canva. Padlet. Powtoon. Adobe Spark.

#### INGREDIENTS

- Clearly formulate success criteria (e with the student
- Various ways to g learning process through assessm observations of s in groups) and di
- A lecturer with a assessment, subj the teaching skill
- Students wanting in control of their
- Support from the of possibility to e assessment.



 ${\it Prepare}$ 

YOUR OWN DIGITAL PEER FEEDBACK

#### PREPARING FEEDBACK

- Let your students compare examples to arrive at criteria for success. Have students explain why they believe one exemplar better than the other.
- Specify the agreed success criteria in the peer feedback system.
- In consultation with your students, determine the rules of conduct for giving and receiving peer feedback.



#### TIPS FOR SERVING FEEDBACK

- ✓ Convince your students that nobody learns from vague positive feedback.
- ✓ Work with very clear success criteria.

There are many conceivable ways of achieving these starting points. The structure below may help you shape your educational offering.

#### INGREDIENTS FOR FEEDBACK

- A clear assignment or educational activity, (if desired) with predefine goals, criteria and standards.
- ✓ Possibly: (a part of) a chosen assign or activity students often struggle
- Exemplars: examples of more or le successful (parts of) assignments c activities.
- ✓ A workshop or PowerPoint present on the importance of peer feedbace
- ✓ A digital peer feedback system.

#### 

#### -Active learning process-

REPARATORY PHASE

ACQUISITION F

PROCESSING PHA



#### EVALUATION PHASI

In the preparatory phase, the principles and expectations will be communicated. This phase lays the foundation for the collaboration and activates any prior or knowledge that students already have on the subject matter.

- ✓ Prepare an online learning environment which clearly shows the structure of the teaching programme.
- ✓ Get to know your students.
- ✓ Talk to them about the logistical aspects of the programme.

  When are the deadlines and other important date? How will communication take place and which channels will be used?
- Cive some thought to the success criteria: What will students learn from this subject, and how does this compare to the rest of the programme?
- Undertake an activity that makes students aware of the knowledge they already possess.
- If required, set up groups for later group activities, and create a separate 'social channel' where communication can take place

In the acquisition phase, students will acquire new knowledge. This may take the form of listening to video lectures, or by studying videos, articles or other media.

- ✓ Offer students new knowledge, or make sure that they seek it out themselves.
- Limit the length of this phase:
   Always alternate acquisition and processing activities to establish an active learning proces.
- ✓ Try to make use of different sources and types of media, and encourage students to seek out new knowledge themselves.
- ✓ Use (only) live seminars where interaction is important for your narrative



In the processing phase, students will undertake activities that help them to process the subject matter. These activities will be varied challenging and geared to the success criteria. They also aid collaboration with fellow students and student autonomy.

- ✓ Offer students activities that enable them to process the study material by practising it or by sharing insights with their fellow students.
- Facilitate the collaborative process, and offer your students the opportunity to decide on the content of parts of the learning process themselves.
- ✓ Choose activities that are geared to the intended learning outcomes If your aim is for them to acquire factual knowledge, offer them online practice exercises, for example. If your aim is for them to develop a deep understanding and a well-founded opinion, consider the possibilities of an online discussion forum
- The taxonomy (e.g. Bloom) of your learning objectives will provide an important starting point for you.

In the evaluation phase, students will be able to make their understanding of the subject matter explicit. This will enable them, as well as their fellow students and teachers, to determine how they already match up to the learning objectives. Cenerate feedback on students' work

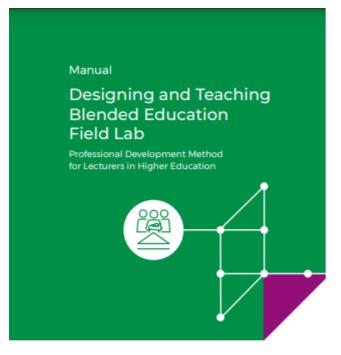
- Cive students an assignment that will allow them to demonstrate their understanding of the study material. Again, choose activities that are geared to the intended learning outcomes.
- Make the expected knowledge and understanding clear by setting practice questions. Set essays or other writing assignments where analysis or evaluation is required.
- ✓ Provide feedback on your students' work, or ask students to provide feedback on each other's work.

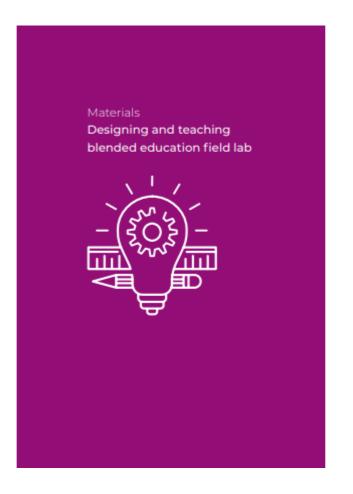


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# Field labs

- Experimenting with PD building blocks and educational innovations with ICT
- 6 PD interventions
  - Formative assessment
  - Digital peer feedback
  - Learning analytics
  - Online didactics
  - Artificial Intelligence
  - Blended learning
- Manual, slides, placemats





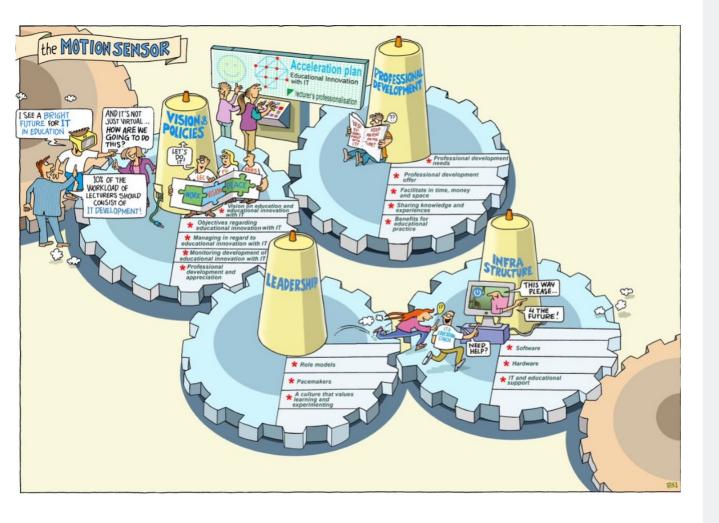




# Table 2 Field <u>lab</u> blended learning

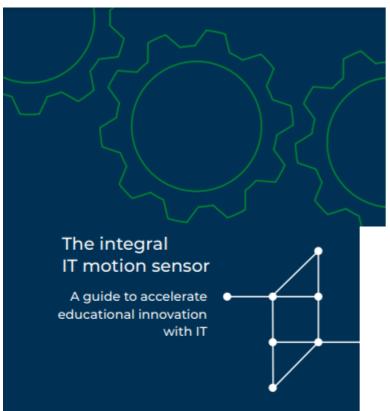
Iwan Wopereis





# The integral IT motion sensor

- Enhance the effectiveness of PD in organizations
- Integral approach
- 4 pillars:
- 1. vision and policies
- 2. PD
- 3. Infrastructure
- 4. leadership
- Manual, visuals/video's
- Paper and online



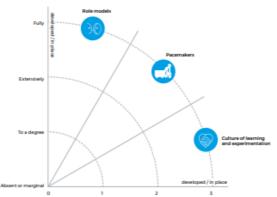
#### Reflection card Pillar 2: Leadership

The way in which formal or informal leaders encourage the use of IT in education and stimulate the use of IT in related lecturer professional development in order to help realise the institution's vision and policies.





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# Table 3 IT motion sensor

#### **Ronald Spruit**



#### The five roles of the educational IT specialist

- The change agent is able to initiate and support an effective change process.
   The change agent is keenly aware of the needs of the different target groups, and takes an evidence-informed approach to achieve good project results.
- 2. The coach enthuses, supports and trains lecturers in the pedagogical use of IT in education. The coach also contributes to the educational design processes of lecturers. Coaches establish a link between daily education practice and possible IT applications, with a focus on the functionality of IT systems (technology-based educational content and pedagogy).
- 3. The advisor provides management and the organisation with advice, and communicates this effectively. The advisor is aware of the main issues and questions in the organisation and how to respond to these. Advisors establish a link between the institution's vision or policy and possible IT innovations, with a focus on digital pedagogy (pedagogy-based educational content and technology), the educational vision (of the institution) and educational practice (of the lecturers). Advisors also act as an intermediary or sparring partner to ensure that changes in the educational practice of lecturers are aligned with the institution's policy.
- 4. The **networker** not only brings together people in an approachable and accessible manner, but also brings together ideas and examples, and ensures that these collaborations, ideas and practices are viable and adopted in the organisation. Networkers therefore create the context within which innovation can take place, and are aware of the broader picture.
- 5. The inspirer monitors the potential of new pedagogical and technological developments, communicates the possibilities that these offer for education, and therefore inspires other professionals to take action.

### A focus on educational

## IT specialists

- Professionals who facilitate and provide PD to instructors
- Job titles?
- 2. Tasks?
- 3. Required competences?
- 4. Professional development opportunities?

# A focus on educational IT specialists

An exploration in the national and international higher education sector with recommendations for educational practice



Table 1 Overview of instruments, target groups and questions





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C ič	Instrumentes	Target group				
			1. Job titles	2. Tasks and responsibilities	3. Competen- ces	4. Professional development
	Interviews	The Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Job profiles and job adverts	The Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	
	Questionnaire	International	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Job profiles and job adverts	International	✓	✓	<b>✓</b>	
	Social media	The Netherlands	✓	✓		

Questions

# Table 4 Educational IT <a href="mailto:expert">expert</a>

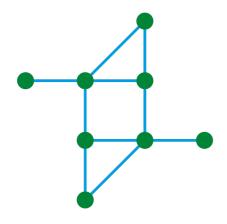
#### Peter Dekker



"Clear definitions and roles are needed. Everyone needs to know what they mean and what conditions need to be met." - anonymous respondent



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